

# THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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## ALPHA STILL IN THE LIMELIGHT

### A Friend Speaks Up

#### Gives Views

After reading the article concerning your move for a rehearing of the trial for "criminal libel" against Warner, I am constrained to express my observation of some happenings in your county.

It was my business to be in Muncie at the time and to observe the hearing of the so-called "One Armed Wolf" case. That was a most extraordinary case in many ways. A case of extreme and violent murder in cold blood upon a public highway unexampled, no doubt, in the history of your county, with no record of any act or word whatever from the county's law enforcement officers in the apprehension of the murderers. We are told that the sheriff of the county even attended a circus with his family on the night of the murder; also that the police headquarters, which alone was working desperately to apprehend the guilty, never had an inquiry concerning the effort to ferret out, nor an offer to assist in solving the crime. The trial of that case had many peculiar features. Word was constantly going out to the wife and friend of Wolf that every thing was moving on schedule time and that he (Wolf) would soon be with them again. It also appeared rather odd to observe constantly seated about the state's attorney, a half dozen grim visaged federal secret service officers who knew every phase of the case, in fact, who had made the case rather federal than state, and were there to see that justice was dealt to one of the perpetrators of the most foul murder in the history of your county. It was peculiar also to know that one of the jury commissioners, after selecting the first of the special venire, left the country while the other one stalked about the town with a pocket full of hand picked names ready to dump into the jury box at a moment's notice, but fortunately a "square shooter" was named to take the place of the "out of town" commissioner and a jury was finally selected who knew their duty and had the courage to do it. It was a wonder, too, to the secret service operatives why certain big diamonds went into hiding in safety deposit boxes and United States bonds floated over to a neighboring city and landed in bank vaults there at the time of the trial. It all seems a dream now with Chapman hanged, Dutch Anderson shot down by his own gun, Van Ogle and Hoffman retired to private life and the mayor advising the county commissioners (two of them) on how best to buy, lift and cure gravel, and get away with it. He, too, will soon pass.

But to the point—It was my privilege, also, to be in your city during the so-called trial referred to at the beginning of this article. "Warner vs Dale criminal trial." It has been the privilege of the writer to observe the selection of juries and the trials of cases in many of the greater of ours, but never did we observe such a galaxy of mutual friends and unanimity of minds gathered before the trial of any cause. It was rather pathetic to learn that the genial deputy sheriff, who we are told was a splendid judge of corn liquor before the days of Volsteadism, and who never voted anything else but the democratic ticket, but did not vote at all in 1924 and failed to register for the 1926 election, but was finally induced to vote by affidavit to save his chief who had been the same kind of republican prior to his notion to be a candidate for sheriff. I repeat, it would have been pathetic to have heard the pleadings of the deputy over the telephone to the "faithful" to rush to the temple of justice; there to do valiant service to the cause about to be heard, and, because of their special fitness and utter lack of bias and prejudice in the trial of this particular defendant.

One of the first incidents that attracted over attention during that "travesty on justice" was the excusing of a Mrs. Powers as being neither a householder nor a freeholder after the court had declared that the names of all the regular panel had been taken from the tax duplicate.

From the court house to the home of Clifton Cranor, we are told, is some two miles and there lives within that distance, no doubt a thousand good men and women whose names George R. Dale has never had occasion to mention in any capacity; whose minds were

perfectly free as to the case in hand and yet they were all passed over and Mrs. Cranor was rushed into court by telephone call; there to perjure herself by declaring on her oath many times that she was neither biased nor prejudiced against Mr. Dale, and yet, when the name of her brother was mentioned in connection with the publisher, she freely admitted the bias and left the jury box.

And then the telephoning and worrying of the deputy in a frantic effort to land a sample on that jury. Lulu almost refused to be located until the ever present Nina, manager and advance agent of Frank, the street commissioner, loaned her aid. The redoubtable Lulu arrived on schedule and with the usual declaration of love for and good will toward the editor "sat" as a juror.

Then Grover, God save the good name of the former President from the stigma of having to father such an offspring, in name only, with his "Red Card" story, dropped in and remained glued to his seat in the jury box.

Then followed the submission of evidence, arguments of counsel and the verdict of guilt of the defendant, one of the greatest farces in law and travesty on justice it has ever been my lot to witness. And now Mr. Editor you say the state of Indiana by its representative, the prosecutors office, has gagged at the absurd procedure and has confessed error there in, but the court overrules and you must seek redress in the higher courts or serve the unjust sentence placed upon you.

Mr. Editor, it is the writer's opinion.

(Continued to Page Three)

### Sen. Reed Makes Plea for Liberty

(The Indianapolis Times Feb. 16-27) Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16.—The "Reed Dinner" of the "fighting Tenth" ward, one of Missouri's most powerful Democratic organizations, turned out to be the largest and most significant political banquet in the history of Kansas City last night.

It was rocked by a bedlam of enthusiasm when eminent State politicians unofficially nominated United States Senator James A. Reed their favorite for President.

While more than 1,200 loyalists were cheering Reed and speakers were congratulating him as "the Patrick Henry of this generation," and "greater than Andrew Jackson," Reed was speaking in Indianapolis.

"Harry M. Daugherty—as corrupt a wretch as ever crawled across the page of time. . . . The man who will commit treason to the United States. . . ."

These and similarly stirring phrases, today still rang in the ears of thousands who heard United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association dinner at the Claypool, Tuesday evening.

**Exposed Corruption**

Reed, the man who exposed corruption in many State primaries last year, based his address upon a plea for a return to governmental guarantee of fundamental human liberty. He cited the foundation of human liberty upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote many of the first laws of the Nation, and then showed how corruption fastened upon the Government.

He charged that corrupt interest gained their strongest hold upon the Government after the death of Abraham Lincoln when protection industries fattened by the war insisted that the tariff barrier be kept up. They promised to let the bars down when industry got on its feet. They never have let go," Reed declared.

Citing specific instances of proven corruption since the days after the Revolution, when it was shown that stock in a bank was given Congressmen to vote for a banking measure sponsored by Alexander Hamilton, down through the years to the late Newberry, Teapot Dome and primary scandals, Reed declared that such trampling upon rights of the ordinary citizen were on a par with the more specific infringement of sumptuary legislation.

He urged the Democratic party to stop seeking the votes of blocs by trimming its sails to catch every wayward wind and to run up the flag of true democracy, to become the champions of human liberty, to insist that no law shall treat a man what to eat, drink, wear, think, write or say.

### Packed Court Room Hears Holaday Case—Was Ryman Pay-off Man?

#### BULLETIN

At the time of going to press the jury in the Alpha Holaday case was still deliberating. Holaday was tried on the specific charge of obtaining \$500 from Dave Wedmore through false pretenses, although Holaday is alleged to have obtained money from many other persons through the sale of fake stock. He has been called the "Ponzi" of Muncie.

Pete Barlow keeps Slim Edwards at his crap table for the purpose of paying off the suckers and taking the slice for the house, out of which, it is purported administration officials are able to buy Packards. Wilbur Ryman is pay-off man, according to the testimony of Dave Wedmore in circuit court on Tuesday of this week, in the trial of Alpha Holaday. According to Dave's testimony, given in open court, Alpha said he paid Ryman \$7,500 to be distributed as follows: \$2,000 to Judge Dearth, to bribe him to appoint Ed Templar as Special Judge in the 14 Holaday cases filed sometime ago, and later dismissed by Special Judge Templar; \$2,000 to Special Judge Templar to get him to dismiss the 14 cases against Holaday which were dismissed; \$1,000 to give to Clarence Benadum to give to Van Ogle, then Prosecuting Attorney. It will be recalled that Van took a trip to South Dakota last summer while the Grand Jury was in session. And he left Ryman in charge d'affaires while he was gone; \$1,000 to go to Francis Shaw, then Special Prosecutor, who had to get up out of his bed at the Home Hospital and come to the Court House to try to keep the 14 cases against Holaday from being dismissed. Francis Shaw is prosecuting the cases against Holaday so vigorously that the crowd in the court room that hears the evidence, is of the opinion that Wilbur did not get to pay Shaw the \$1,000 that Holaday said he gave him, but that Wilbur "rolled" Holaday for this extra \$1,000. We give Wilbur credit for doing something that no one else has ever done, namely "roll" Holaday.

Wilbur announced last week that he would not be attorney for Holaday, and the good brethren had a notion that Wilbur might be reforming, but they have changed their minds again.

Wilbur is defending bootleggers now. He is attorney for Plug Walburn, and only last week defended Lester Oliver for violation of the liquor laws in Circuit Court.

Wilbur used to get a fee occasionally from the Anti-Saloon league but they are not helping him now that he has Alpha. Wilbur's name appears on the criminal docket as defending several bootleggers whose trials are set for the future.

The first thing a criminal wants to know when he is arrested is who the "fixer" is. Wilbur should give the Post-Democrat the credit for bringing this new business to him, for we believe we have apprised the people that Wilbur is some little fixer. In fact, when Barlow was arraigned sometime ago in court, and asked as to who his attorney would be, he said it would be either Clarence Benadum or Wilbur Ryman. Everyone knows that Benadum was closer to Ogle than any other attorney, and everybody has observed some peculiarities relative to Benney's cases when they were up for trial, if they ever got that far.

Five days after Joe Davis became Prosecutor, Wilbur, according to Dave's testimony, called Dave over the phone and told him that he had some money for him, Dave, from Alpha. Dave went to Ryman's office that night, and Ryman informed him that if he would go over and tell Joe Davis to dismiss the cases against Holaday that he would pay him. Wedmore says that he went to Joe Davis's office the next morning, and that Davis told him this was not a civil case, which could be compromised, but that it was a criminal action in which the state of Indiana had an interest, and that it could not be dismissed under any circumstances. So Ryman would not give Dave the money that was justly coming to him. Ryman came to Davis several times and talked dismissal of the cases, saying that he could show receipts showing that Wedmore, Raymond Hoover and the other has been paid. Davis refused to dismiss any of the cases.

Wedmore testified that he told Ryman that Ryman would never have been interested in trying to get his money from Alpha had it not been for the fact that Joe Davis was the new prosecutor and that Ryman could not buy him, and that if Ogle had still been prosecutor that there would have been no attempt to pay him his money, for it might not have been necessary in order to get the case dismissed.

The crowd in the court room cheered Wedmore several times, and especially when he jibbed at Ryman. Wonder if Ryman didn't feel that he was sort of obnoxious, expecting to be elected Attorney General in two years, after the way that crowd demonstrated its feelings toward him.

Dearth and Ogle standing by the court's bench looked unconcerned, of all that Wedmore said. Ogle had just entered the court room when Ryman says, "here comes Mr. Ogle whom you," addressing Wedmore, "charge as having received \$1,000 from Holaday." Ogle looked up at the mention of his name, and looked like a boy who had just ran into a hornet's nest. He became very pale and hurriedly left the court room. But what we cannot understand is why Dearth suddenly dismissed the grand jury last summer when they had started into the investigation of this Holaday wholesale bribery. The excuse of dismissing the grand jury was that there was not sufficient funds to carry on, but from the pep that the grand jury showed in throwing out Wilbur Ryman as special prosecutor, we believe that this grand jury would have been glad to have worked without pay.

Wilbur in his opening statement says that he will make Dave Wedmore out to be the biggest liar in the country. But he did not comment on what Dave made Alpha out to be—and Ryman too.

Pete Barlow told reporters of the Press "The police have run down every clew that has come to them, and they find nothing that conflicts with my story." Now we wonder how Pete found out that the police had run down every clew that was given them. The coroner would not tell his evidence, and the prosecutor's office would not tell the evidence—is it possible, citizens, that there is a connection whereby Pete might find out what was going on in the inquest through the Police Department?

Which reminds us that Pete Barlow must know what is going on. And in order to know what is going on, he must use his hirelings, the Police Department. Mrs. Henry Peterman, whose husband is on the police force, is also on the grand jury investigating the Vorhees case.

A few more were added to the grand jury, Arch Hamilton, Iva Curtis and Mrs. Henry Peterman were drawn.

The public should know that Van Ogle, former prosecutor is co-counsel with the fixer, Clarence Benadum, in defending Pete Barlow, Ogle has been out of office six weeks, is then hired to defend the most notorious criminal in this county. Now isn't it funny that this gambler, who operated for one year under Ogle's administration, should hire Ogle to defend him. Do you suppose this is part of Ogle's reward for enforcing the law? Ogle appeared with Benadum in Circuit court at the impaneling of the grand jury this week, to object to Leo Donovan sitting as grand juror. It will be remembered that Donovan was the juror who did his full duty.

Among the prospective jurors brought in by the Sheriff to hear the case of Alpha Holaday, was J. L. Black, still and heavy stockholder in the Holaday Investment Company and close friend of Alpha's. Also a neighbor and close friend of Dorsey McCreary who is Alpha's father-in-law.

One of the prospective jurors, when he was examined as to qualifications said that he did not have any sympathy for suckers. This tickled Alpha and his wife, and Wilbur, who laughed right out in court. They immediately thought that here was their man to hang the jury. Later in the day, however, they found out that he was not for Hampton in that campaign, and discharged him. (This was George Brass.)

Alpha claims that Dave Wedmore loaned him the \$500. And Alpha, everytime he gave a receipt, would always put the word "loan" on it. Pretty slick.

The bankers, merchants, burglary and life insurance companies would do well to hire a real police officer for the city of Muncie. Muncie citizens ought to be entitled to at least one policeman, even if he is not on the city pay roll, but is paid outside.

Walter "Pete" Barlow, operator of the Capital cigar store and pool room, 606 South Walnut street, king of at least one branch of Muncie's revived "red light," re-organized with induction into office of the city present maladministration, and, according to Dr. Frank T. Kilgore, county coroner, the murderer of Edgar "Tiny" Vorhees, is still a prisoner in the Delaware county jail.

Will the grand jury, in session since 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, listen to the evidence of witnesses heard by Coroner Kilgore and now being repeated before the three men and three women comprising the inquisitorial body, sustain, in the form of an indictment, the charge preferred by the coroner? This question is uppermost in the minds of all Muncie citizens and the result of the investigation in progress is anxiously awaited.

Twice during the week Barlow has moved to spike the guns of the state. Each time his attacks were repulsed. By the cleverness of Joe H. Davis, prosecuting attorney and his deputies, Paul S. Brady and Francis A. Shaw, Barlow has twice emerged the loser.

Barlow's first move was an attempt for liberation from jail, via the habeas corpus route. This was instituted Monday morning and submitted before Judge C. W. Dearth in the circuit court twenty-four later. In his decision made public at noon Tuesday, the judge, after more than two hours study and research of law books and court decisions cited by state and defense counsel, concluded that the prosecuting attorney was right—Barlow should be held. However, it was pointed out in the decision from the bench, the coroner had adopted a plan that was wrong to begin with—he should have first instituted charges against Barlow in some Justice of the Peace court. But, he said, the defense had failed to allege in the application for a writ of habeas corpus, that the coroner had failed to start his battle against Barlow in such a tribunal.

Why Barlow should seek liberation from jail is more than many persons can understand, particularly other jail inmates. Although accused with a crime, unobtainable under the law, Barlow, his fellow prisoners say, is accorded more privileges than are given any others confined there. These are said

to include the right to visit the jail office and the use of the telephone by which means he is said to be keeping in touch with his business affairs—directing the work of the clique with which he is the recognized head.

Rumor has it that the board of county commissioners may be importuned to provide the means for installation in Barlow's cell at the jail, an extension telephone as a means of convenience. The calls are coming so fast it's asking too much of him at times to move from behind the barred doors to the sheriff's office to respond.

The legal force of the "red light" dictator was increased Tuesday noon. F. Clayton Mansfield and Van L. Ogle, the latter ex-prosecutor, joined forces with C. E. Benadum, original counsel for Barlow.

Ogle's claim, put out by the machine, as "the best prosecuting attorney Delaware county ever boasted of" but looked upon by others as a "persecutor" of any who dared to attack the machine's reign, was defeated by Joe Davis for the nomination, with the aid of the better element of Republicans—people who believe in proper enforcement of law. Shorn of his official toga and out of office but a few days more than six weeks, Ogle in his uniting with the Barlow defense, has been forced into the open as a protector of law violators. In this, one is reminded of the age old saying—"The leopard cannot change its spots."

When a recent session of the grand jury failed to indict Barlow and his gang of hangers on for the operation of a gaming house, conducted in the upstairs room above the "Capital," Leo Donovan, York town resident and a member of the grand jury, walked from the grand jury room the day adjournment was taken and attached his signature to affidavits against Barlow, the two Walburns and "Slim" Edwards. Donovan is on the grand jury that is probing the leath of Vorhees Attorneys Benadum, Mansfield and Ogle appeared before Judge Dearth Wednesday morning and challenged the right of Donovan to sit as a grand juror in a case in which their client is accused. They insisted that the mere fact that he caused gaming charges to be instituted against Barlow, he is "prejudiced" and incompetent to serve. They waited until after the grand jury had been convened and instructed

—too late, Judge Dearth ruled, to just Donovan, who vowed his lack of prejudice against Barlow, and added, "There are hundreds in Muncie who are doing as bad as he and ought to be looked after. Failure to remove Donovan from the grand jury was the second loss for Barlow during the week.

Not all of the witnesses were on hand when the grand jury convened Wednesday morning, but the corridor of the court house was jammed with those present. Others having business in the court house, had required their presence on the third floor, had to wiggle their way through a surging mass of humanity—concrete evidence that Muncie folk had been aroused and have awakened to a sense of duty. Justice is being demanded.

Vorhees died at the Home Hospital the evening of January 29. This was on Friday. The previous Sunday evening he was reported to the police as having been injured in a fall down the stairs leading to 604½ South Walnut street, adjoining the Barlow place of business. Barlow was with him at the time. He admitted it. Vorhees was sent home and later to the Home Hospital where death followed. Police accepted the account given them by Barlow and said Vorhees was an accident victim. Barlow told them he and Vorhees had been upstairs to get a drink and that Vorhees fell as they were descending the stairway. Stories of a fight in which Barlow had figured and in which it was said Vorhees had taken part reached the ears of the prosecutor. They were considered worthy of official investigation.

In the inquest conducted by Coroner Kilgore, who with Drs. Hill and Claster had examined the body of Vorhees and realized from the nature of the fracture of the skull that the injuries could not have been sustained by a fall, evidence was gleaned that prompted the coroner asking that Barlow be deprived of his liberty pending grand jury investigation. Barlow said openly that he wanted to talk and tell the grand jurors what he knew about the Vorhees injuries. He was subpoenaed and given opportunity to tell his story, but when he arrived in response to the official summons he declined to speak. He was drunk at the time. The evidence heard by the coroner at his inquest is now being repeated before the grand jury.

which had been furnished for printing, was diverted without his knowledge.

Dale has been a bitter opponent of the Ku Klux Klan and has consistently fought the organization in the columns of his newspaper. He charged that the courts of Delaware county were ruled by

the Klan and justice could not be obtained.

The threat spun into cocoon by a silkworm is sometimes over half a mile long.

Germany is trying iron carbonyl as an anti-knock compound for gasoline.

### DALE'S CASE WILL BE RE-INSTATED IN HIGHER COURT

Justice Butler Gives Muncie Editor Another Chance With His Appeal.

Dispatches from Washington, D. C., say that orders were issued yesterday by Justice Butler under which the mandate of the United States Supreme court dismissing the appeal of George R. Dale, publisher of the Muncie Post-Democrat, will be held up. This will enable Dale, who is under sentence of contempt of court of a state court to ask the Supreme Court on Monday to reinstate his appeal.

Dale, while on trial of what he charged was an unwarranted arrest and "planting" of evidence for violation of the liquor law, the methods of the Delaware circuit court and the grand jury were criticized in articles in the Post-Democrat. Judge Clarence Dearth immediately summoned Dale into court on contempt charges. It is alleged that Dale was tried on the contempt charges without being allowed to introduce any evidence to sustain charges he had made. The case was carried to the Indiana Supreme court and the highest court sustained the sentence of Dearth, on the grounds, it was claimed by Dale "that the truth is no defense." Because the contempt charge involving a question of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, many large newspapers took up the fight in Dale's behalf. After the Supreme court of Indiana had sustained his sentence to ninety days in jail and a fine of \$500 for contempt, he appealed to the United States Supreme court, but the case was dismissed Jan. 3, last because he had failed to print the record for the court within the time allowed by the rules.

Dale asserts that the money

### A STANDPAT REPUBLICAN WARNS JUDGE DEARTH AND MAYOR HAMPTON THAT "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH"

I am a citizen, a taxpayer and a standpat republican, but there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. A few months ago our judge started to clean up the city of Muncie, with all the powers in his hands to perform that duty. His action was commended by all the law abiding people. How- ever there was a murmur by the people, that the judge would lay down on the job when they got to him, just at the time when he had the law violators thinking what would come next, the Judge had located on the south side of the court House square facing the circuit court room. Well, both the Judge and the Mayor are responsible for these conditions. The Mayor has the power to close them up, the Judge has the absolute power to both close them up and also to file charges and impeach the Mayor.

Now comes the time when the city Council should act. Messrs. Councillmen, why don't you have to go on his vacation, and the nerve of the City Council of Evansville and ask the Mayor to either fulfill the promise he made to the voters that he would enforce the law the letter or resign.

He promised to give Muncie the best city administration it ever had. To date it seems to have been the most corrupt in the past twelve years. The administration of Dr. Quick was a credit to the present administration. There was no truck deals in Dr. Quick's board of works; murder, assaults on night watchmen, and all kinds of law violations under this administration. The blood of Korby's victim and that of Tiny Vorhees, is upon you, you two men and you alone, are responsible for the death of those two men—had you have seen that the law was enforced they would still live.

A friend of th writer, after visiting the Home Hospital, Saturday evening, was returning up Mulberry street, when seven girls from as many different windows tapped on the windows and asked him in. Then too, I would like to ask the four families who gave that party a few evenings ago, including some two or three teachers, just about how drunk they all got, if it really was as bad as reported. I have never been able to find a law delegating power to a deputy sheriff to hold one man in a fight in the Court House corridor while his enemy hit him in the face two or three times, then threaten to put a bystander in jail because he protested.

(This is the first of other articles that will appear in the Post from time to time.)

Signed,  
ONE WHO KNOWS.



## THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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GEORGE R. DALE, Owner and Publisher.

Muncie, Indiana, Thursday, February 17, 1927.

## More About the Doggies.

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter from the National Headquarters of the Humane Defense League, commenting on our local "dog situation" and enclosing the following article:

## "Rabies" Scares As a Fine Art

The late Dr. W. O. Stillman, distinguished President of the American Humane Association gave the above title to an editorial written by him and published in the National Humane Review. Dr. Stillman's title and editorial well describe conditions existing in a number of states today. In the editorial Dr. Stillman says:

"The editor of this magazine, who has been the active head of an aggressive anti-cruelty society for more than twenty-five years, and for a longer period a practicing physician, has come to the definite conclusion that the rabies scares are mostly humbugs. He has never seen a case of the disease, although closely familiar for over twenty years with municipal dog kennel work handling thousands of dogs."

President Stillman also said in a letter to Mrs. Jennie Weller, Superintendent of the Hillsboro County Humane Society, Tampa, Florida:

"I have your letter of March 23, 1922, enclosing a clipping in regard to vaccinating dogs against rabies. I believe that this matter is largely one of humbug. I have been a practicing physician for over forty years and a very busy one. I have traveled in the United States and have also traveled widely in Europe, and I am familiar with many hospitals. I have never seen a case of hydrophobia or rabies."

Dr. W. O. Stillman, D.D., Lecturer on History of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1893-1903; Consulting Surgeon to Rush Hospital; Manager of University Hospital, who was undoubtedly the greatest authority on hydrophobia in this country, if not in the world, made a study of hydrophobia for over thirty years. At the request of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania he made an annual report on hydrophobia, after a thorough investigation of all cases reported in the newspapers and elsewhere. In an address delivered in Washington, in 1913, Dr. Dulles said:

"I might cite my own experience in the treatment of persons bitten by dogs supposed to be mad, which has furnished not a single case of the developed disease in thirty years," and he added, "I have probably seen more cases of so-called hydrophobia than any other medical man \*\*\*"

Dr. Dulles also said in this same address that: "\*\*\* in France, which is full of Pasteur Institutes, the disease does not occur. Another curious thing is that in Constantinople, where dogs have for centuries run wild in the streets, there was so little hydrophobia that it was long denied that it existed there at all; but since a Pasteur Institute has been established, cases have quite frequently occurred according to the Pasteur people. This has been the experience of every country in which Pasteur Institutes think is injurious and responsible for many deaths."

"The relief in witchcraft once had the support of the highest authority in church, in state, and in science, but though it can still be found in ignorant communities, even in this enlightened country, it has been largely banished from civilized lands. We may, therefore, hope that in due time the illusions in regard to hydrophobia may disappear and that they shall some day cease to color the teachings of medical men or to fill with horror the minds of the people."

The officers of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have frequently stated, publicly and privately, that while their agents are constantly bitten by dogs, many of them thought to be mad, they have never had a case of hydrophobia or never seen a case of rabies, and in the General Manager's Report for 1923 it is stated that during the last thirty years they have handled approximately "six million dogs and cats."

## Go Easy Brother.

A local property owner in removing the snow and ice that had accumulated on his side walk during the recent cold snap, had removed the top surfacing thereon or shall we say, the roof. Of course the mere fact that this particular walk had been laid down by the local construction trust can have no bearing on the subject. There are some who openly suggest that perhaps the gravel had not been sufficiently seasoned and aged. Personally the editor can offer no plausible explanation for this phenomenon. However we will go so far as to suggest that all persons who have had walks put down by the trust and who may have cause to fear that the gravel was prematurely weaned, to either equip themselves with the new type of rubber tipped snow shovel that is in general use among the natives of the Amazon or still better fence off the walk for the remainder of the winter.

## Why Not Pete's Place.

It is rumored that a small cigar store in the east end is getting more than its share of police protection. It is said to be carefully guarded day and night by an armed officer of the law. Why not apply this policy all over town? In fact it wouldn't hurt to station a whole force down at Pete's for a while.

## Go Right To It.

The sociology class of the local High School have taken up the study of "crime in Muncie." Well, maybe they can figure it all out. Some of us older heads have been trying to for several years and haven't made much progress up to date.

## Think This Over

A long time ago; farther back than most of our great grand parents could remember, Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote a beautiful novel of a beautiful woman called "The Scarlet Letter." With well chosen words he portrayed a woman of small town fame, who lived a life that circumstances had chosen for her, lived an unclean and unfit life and apparently prospered by the attentions and jewels received from her admirers. Owing to the carelessness of this woman a child was born. The father of whom was too highly respected by his congregation to have his name tarnished by admitting that he was the father of the child. It seems that circumstances had given the woman another part to play—a part that might have to be played off stage because of the humiliating and criminally liable publicity that might be given her.

She raised the child that nature had given to her. She weakened under the tongue of small town gossip by shielding the minister who preached the gospel of his church—the minister who said that prostitutes were the failing of mankind and that all of them should be punished in such a way "that all men should know them by their Mark."

The woman who had once been admired so sparingly had lost her youth and charm, she had squandered the beauty that had once paid for and all the compensation she had eventually received was a fatherless child and a shame that would brand her soul with the letter "A." The Scarlet Letter.

Pitiful as it is, we have such a situation in Muncie today and have had it to battle with for many years.

The red light district has established a permanent hotbed for Harlots and Scarlet Letters just because the public has tolerated such an influence.

The men that cash their pay checks and donate the money to red light which rightfully belongs to their homes and families contested by the business men, and professionals who slyly contribute to the melting pot of prostitution, THESE ARE FACTS and not opinions and have been known by respectable citizens, taxpayers, ministers and societies, by policemen and the Mayor but as long as the short arm of the law doesn't protect their money for the upkeep of these "FAMOUS ILL FAME HOUSES" we can not deny the name that is given to Muncie as being an "OPEN—FREE FOR ALL—GOD HELP US—CITY."

Let a respectable gentleman stroll along First street in the evening with his respectable wife, then if they say good things about Muncie we will question their respect. Muncie merchants welcome the patronage from out of town and spend big money to draw the crowds, their windows are decorated to adorable comment, but have the merchants ever considered the competition that "RED LIGHT" affords; do they know that more window shopping is done in the first block on First street than in the business district?

Why not call out the fire department to quench the "FLAMING YOUTH" that is burning up the morale of MUNCIE.

## TRUSTEE'S REPORT.

Washington Township.  
The following is the township trustee's report of the advisory board of Washington township, Delaware county, Indiana, showing receipts, disbursements and balances of all township revenues for the year ending December 31, 1926.

Township Fund.  
Receipts.  
Mark Benbow, docket fee, \$ 5.00  
James P. Drago, June dis 1,455.84  
James P. Drago, Dec. dis 1,266.94  
Disbursements.  
James A. Shaw, atty fee, \$ 100.00  
E. G. Giggly, pub lev, 85.32  
George Dale, pub report, 85.32  
Ross Barrett, labor, 49.00  
Henry Long, salary, 225.00  
Ira Wilson, prin, int dth, 159.86  
E. W. Shaw, postage, 2.00  
Kiger Company, supplies, 9.50  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
Lone Jackson, hauling tile, 1.00  
Cy Richardson, labor on g, 6.00  
Cy Richardson, moving, 4.20  
Burl Wimmer, labor, 4.20  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
Fred Huber, rep mowers, 2.00  
Cy Richardson, mow cem, 20.10  
Cy Richardson, mow cem, 4.50  
Lucile Love, clerk help, 50.00  
H. M. Long, salary, 75.45  
J. C. Brown, office rent, 3.00  
Chester Black, hauling, 45.00  
Cy Richardson, mow cem, 4.50  
Cy Richardson, same, 14.50  
Wm. Finney, labor, 6.00  
Ralph Barrett, labor, 6.00  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
Dan Welch, mow cemetery, 4.50  
E. G. Giggly, pub lev, 27.04  
Dan Welch, mow cemetery, 4.50  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
D. H. Goble, supplies, 2.04  
Grant Hinton, labor, 12.00  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
Ira Wilson, assessment, 60.00  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
Jack Lykins, cleaning cem, 6.00  
Lorraine Wright, rep ditch, 4.75  
E. W. Shaw, postage, 2.00  
Summitville D & T Co. tile, 1.11  
E. G. Giggly, stationery, 8.60  
Henry M. Long, salary, 75.00  
E. Lykins, labor, 2.00  
Wm. Finney, labor, 2.00  
J. C. Brown, office rent, 45.00  
Lucile Love, clerk help, 50.00  
Francis Shaw, atty's fees, 100.00  
H. M. Long, sal & expen, 225.00

Road Fund.  
Receipts.  
James P. Drago, June dis 3,413.39  
Martin Turned, gravel, 10.50  
James P. Drago, Dec. dis 70.61  
Disbursements.  
Oscar Jones, grading road, 8.10  
Grover C. Sells, same, 4.50  
Frank Melvin, same, 6.00  
James Rayburn, hauling, 15.75  
Forrest Miller, shoveling, 9.00  
Wm. Craw, hauling, 13.50  
Henry Richards, same, 13.50  
Wm. Craw, same, 4.05  
Forrest Miller, shoveling, 4.20  
Zella Hagelbach, hauling, 8.55  
Oscar Jones, same, 20.10  
Grover Sells, same, 23.10  
George E. Heal, grading, 3.20  
A. W. Burdge, same, 12.60  
Carloe Keplinger, labor, 9.90  
George Pormen, grading, 12.00  
Walter Broyles, same, 45.00  
J. O. Foster, labor, 6.75  
Homer Rector, same, 1.00  
Oscar Jones, dragging road, 6.75  
Carl Martini, repairing cul, 14.40  
Homer Rector, culvert, 1.00  
Walter Broyles, grading, 18.00  
Chester Blades, same, 13.00  
Ed Miller, labor, 8.00  
D. H. Goble, supplies, 46.48  
Clawson Lumber Co., cem, 3.43

Chester Black, drayage, 8.00  
Leonard Ice, hauling, 13.00  
Forrest Miller, same, 14.25  
Wm. Craw, haul gravel, 13.05  
Forrest Miller, same, 4.50  
Lorraine Wright, same, 73.51  
Wm. Stanley, same, 11.25  
Ira Wilson, assmt on dth, 7.37  
Walter Broyles, lab on rd, 22.81  
S. G. Brown, lab on bag, 67.35  
John Brimhall, lab on bag, 15.35  
Clifford Reasoner, same, 16.50  
O. A. Will, same, 19.50  
A. W. Burdge, haul grav, 54.94  
G. E. Heal, same, 24.00  
Thomas Butcher, labor, 16.50  
Jas. A. Fergus, lab on rd, 12.50  
Wright & Martini, gravel, 72.61  
Wm. Crisly, haul grav, 2.27  
Van Williams, same, 67.77  
Carl Martini, same, 47.85  
M. S. Markins, grad rd, 6.00  
Chester Blades, haul grav, 128.35  
Grover C. Sells, wk on rd, 45.75  
Oscar Jones, same, 20.25  
Closson Lab. Co., sup, 85.67  
Joseph Rogers, haul grav, 15.31  
Harold Rehme, same, 20.25

Special School Fund.  
Receipts.  
Margaret Case, hie refd, 105.00  
James P. Drago, June dis 9,900.65  
Edgar Call, school build, 526.50  
Harvey Knotts Beuty sch, 250.00  
Delbert Keller Liberty sch, 200.00  
G. Schlenker Prairie sch, 315.50  
James P. Drago, Dec. dis 8,096.37  
Disbursements.  
State Auto Ins. Co., Ins, 2.00  
D. F. Colman, tun piano, 7.00  
Chas. Myers, bus sup, 126.20  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. int coup, 350.00  
Omer Love, labor, 15.00  
Chester Black, drayage, 30.30  
Kiger & Co. sup, 159.67  
J. H. Needer, labor, 5.00  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. elec its, 12.10  
Home Tel. Co. gas, oil, 90.87  
H. M. beos, g. Hnz, 9.00  
Hutzel & Co., lab on svt, 4.95  
Kiger & Co., sch sup, 134.95  
Geo. Linn, transp, 40.00  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 62.50  
Mrs. Carl Johnson, sch washing, 3.70  
Otto Broyles carload coal, 188.32  
Singer Sew. Co., rpr, 50.00  
Omer Love, lab at sch, 50.00  
Margaret Case, hie trks, 106.75  
Kiger Co., sch sup, 83.51  
Ora Gruver, transp, 100.00  
Geo. Linn, same, 60.00  
Cecil Couch, trk driv, 45.00  
Glen Tomlinson, same, 45.00  
E. S. Rigdon, same, 45.00  
Earl Vannatter, same, 45.00  
Chester Black, same, 45.00  
Ray Trout, same, 45.00  
Bond Hdwe. Co. sup, 14.95  
Seth Boyle, rpr on bus, 107.81  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 62.50  
Wm. Harris, labor, 41.25  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 31.50  
Chas. Myers, rpr, storg, 198.52  
Pointexter-Rowlett rpr trk, 86.25  
Chas. R. Linger, install sink, etc, 78.28  
Gaston Hdwe. Co. sup, 279.05  
Otto Broyles, coal, 219.56  
Carl Kennard, show coal, 4.20  
Smith-Alsoy, varnish, sup, 5.75  
A. E. Boyce, sup, 4.30  
Omer Love, labor, 20.00  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. elec its, 33.82  
Geo. Linn, transp, 50.00  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 62.50  
Clyde Harris, labor, 234.56  
Kiger & Co., sch sup, 186.08  
Stand. Oil Co., oil, gas, etc, 53.47  
Carl Johnson, sup, 7.95  
Geo. Huber, carload coal, 284.90  
Carl Kennard, show coal, 8.00  
Robert Black, same, 8.00

Ora Gruver, transp, 100.00  
Geo. Linn, same, 50.00  
Cecil Couch, driv trk, 45.00  
Glen Tomlinson, same, 45.00  
B. S. Rigdon, same, 45.00  
Ray Trout, same, 45.00  
Ed Vannatter, same, 45.00  
Earl Vannatter, same, 45.00  
Chester Black, same, 45.00  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 62.50  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. bond, 37.50  
Und. Typ. Co. rpw, 136.81  
Chas. Myers, rpr, storg, 24.50  
Seth Boyle, same, 25.12  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. elec its, 33.87  
Chester Black, haul coal, 50.00  
Chas. Myers, rpr, storg, 62.50  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 100.00  
Ora Gruver, transp, 45.00  
Geo. Linn, same, 45.00  
Ray Trout, same, 45.00  
E. S. Rigdon, same, 45.00  
Chester Black, same, 45.00  
Earl Vannatter, same, 45.00  
Ed Vannatter, same, 45.00  
Glen Tomlinson, same, 45.00  
Cecil Couch, same, 45.00  
Smith-Alsoy Paint Co. sup, 11.70  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 62.50  
Stand. Oil Co., gas, oil, 204.56  
Ray Trout, same, 15.25  
Gaston Hdwe. Co. sch sup, 251.52  
Grace Johnson, sch wash, 6.00  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 16.31  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. bond int, 15.95  
Zora Cox, usp, 31.46  
Seth H. Boyle, rpr, sup, 50.00  
Geo. Linn, transp, 5.93  
Clawson Lbr. Co. wndw glaz, 62.50  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 50.00  
Geo. Linn, transp, 3.33  
Chester Black, express, 100.00  
Clifford French, attid inst, 70.00  
Lavina Fornwald, same, 66.00  
J. C. Brown, rprs, 62.50  
Grace Johnson, sch wash, 60.00  
Robert Wilson, sch sup, 60.00  
Carl Johnson, sup, 60.00  
Ora Gruver, transp, 48.00  
Glen Linn, same, 48.00  
Porter Rigdon, same, 48.00  
Glen Tomlinson, same, 48.00  
Cecil Couch, driv trk, 48.00  
Ray Trout, same, 48.00  
Ed Vannatter, same, 100.00  
Chester Black, same, 45.00  
Carl Johnson, janitor, 62.50

Tuition Fund.  
Receipts.  
James P. Drago, cong fd, 1,621.79  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. Dec int, 45.75  
Same, Jan int, 69.95  
Same, Feb int, 58.02  
James P. Drago, cong fd, 255.14  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. Mar int, 57.01  
Gaston Banking Co., April interest, 49.12  
Same, May int, 43.77  
James P. Drago, Jun dis, 7,555.69  
F. M. Smith, tit refund, 45.21  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. Jun int, 87.00  
James P. Drago, rev. int, 1,010.79  
Gaston Bnkg. Co. July int, 28.13  
Same, Aug int, 68.18  
Same, Sept int, 70.61  
Same, Oct int, 66.20  
Same, Nov int, 38.13  
James P. Drago, Dec dis, 6,678.81  
Disbursements.  
Clifford C. French, sal, 250.00  
Estes Ducas, ret fund, 136.40  
Lavina Fornwald, teach, 175.00  
Edith Markle, same, 165.00  
Victor Bryan, same, 150.00  
Ralph Strait, same, 150.00  
Mary Jane Lowellen, same, 150.00  
Josephine Saunders, same, 150.00  
Pauline Dorton, same, 150.00  
Arthur Templin, same, 150.00  
Margaret Benbow, same, 120.00  
Doris Gill, same, 120.00  
Helen Rehme, same, 120.00  
Gladys Broyles, same, 120.00  
Addie Pittenger, same, 120.00  
H. L. Gradick, same, 120.00  
Clifford C. French, sal, 120.00  
Lavina Fornwald, teach, 120.00  
Edith Markle, same, 120.00  
Victor Bryan, same, 120.00  
Josephine Saunders, same, 120.00  
Mary Jane Lowellen, same, 120.00  
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Edith Markle, same, 120.00  
Victor Bryan, same, 120.00  
Josephine Saunders, same, 120.00  
Mary Jane Lowellen, same, 120.00  
Pauline Dorton, same, 120.00  
Arthur Templin, same, 120.00  
Margaret Benbow, same



## NEW BEAUTY DISCOVERY

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Pathe News—Music—Adults 25c—Children 10c

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## "PALS FIRST"

Tuesday, Wednesday—"BLUEBEARD'S 7 WIVES"

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Comedies also to amuse.

## "INVENTION"

(By THOMAS L. RYAN.)

(Address delivered before the Muncie Bar Association, Elks club, Muncie, Indiana.)

In the chronicles of ancient history are references to implements to pulverize grain for food, instruments of war, and weapons to slay animals—the pounding stone, the sling shot and the spear. Such devices were the result of men's efforts to preserve their lives, and to defend themselves against savages and wild animals. Man is distinguished from the brute by his possession of the quality of his power of time-binding. The brute has the attributes of sensation, appetite and voluntary movement, but man has an added capability—the power to utilize the heritage of the past and to transmit to future generations the results of his own research and activity. Thus his intellectual power guides him into avenues of action which result in creative and constructive effort.

Man is plastic and impressionable; he can form habits which will inhibit his instincts of the lower type. He can free himself from the enslaving chains of instinct and build for himself. In contrast, the brute in an exact copy of its ancestors. It (of itself) can never change. It is rigid. It takes its environment just as birth gives it. Man conquers his environment; he even conquers himself; and in these conquests he adjusts, adapts himself to each new situation. He can learn, can think, can judge and can reason. He is made up of a combination of two factors, the animal and the spiritual, or mortal and immortal. Christ was incomparably plastic, and able to adjust himself.

In the dark ages, and even the middle ages, men had little time to devote to anything other than the battle of self-preservation against the forces of nature which were not well understood, and against the attacks of savages, and against the oppression of misguided and cruel power of inhumanity in religious fanaticism. Intellectual development made slight headway. Derision, scorn, punishment, and even death, were the tolls imposed upon men who dared to utter an idea.

Results of mental progress, due to constructive thinking by the comparatively few, began to be appreciated by civilization in the second half of the fourteenth century, and accelerated by the time when John Wycliffe labored to assist in the relief of the peasantry in England who were oppressed by royalty and religious fanatics and bigots.

In his movement for combating the corruptions of the Church, and to make his appeal more effective with the masses, Wycliffe commenced the translation of the Bible into English (the Bible at that time being in the hands of the priests, in Latin form.) His task was completed in 1384. Wycliffe's corpse was burned by the church. His ashes were thrown into a brook near the parsonage in which he lived and labored, in order that no trace might remain of the arch-heretic. He is, nevertheless, regarded as the father of the English reformation, and his spirit has moved as a beacon light leading the way to man's uplift and freedom.

In 1377 Richard II came to the throne of England. During these times lords and ladies ate from golden dishes with their fingers, forks then unknown, and their garments of the finest of furs. Dogs, who quarreled and fought among the soiled rushes on the floor. At the time when Edward III was founding Winchester college, the first great English public school, and when Oxford was awakening to a new enthusiasm for learning, many nobles could not read. Printing was unknown. Books had to be copied by hand. News was spread chiefly by wandering peddlers, or by pilgrims journeying to or from some holy shrine.

Then came the Renaissance—the great awakening which marked the end of the Middle Ages. Its chief cause was the growing acceptance of the idea of man's life as belonging to himself, and of the world as a place for his development and satisfaction. Signs of the change were the development of men's personal energies, accompanied by an intense interest in the present world. Instead of regarding the world as a temptation, at the command of the church men began to devote themselves to gaining mastery over it through wealth and political power to discover its secrets by exploration and scientific experiment; to setting forth its pleasures, and adding to them by art and poetry.

From Italy the influence of learning spread to other nations. Spain and Portugal, by sending Columbus to America, and Vasco De Gama to India, made the world a larger place to live in.

The Germans, in the invention of printing, supplied means by which the new knowledge of all kinds could be diffused readily. And Germany, as the home of Copernicus, gave birth to the astronomical discoveries.

In England, the passing away of feudalism made the merchants class of more importance, and tended to replace the aristocracy of birth by that of wealth.

In 1476 Caxton set up the first printing press in London. Henry VIII accepted the throne in 1509. He was a musician, lover of architecture, and patron of painters, poets and learned men. The formal beginning of the Reform of Europe is dated from 1517, when Martin Luther nailed to the door of the church in Wittenburg his attack upon the power of the Pope. In 1534 Henry quarreled with the Pope. After his death came the

rule of five years of Edward VI (deceased 1553). In these five years Mary (the daughter of Henry VIII by his first Catholic wife) in her effort to restore the old faith, outdid the reformers in the cruelty of her persecution. At her death in 1558 she was succeeded by Elizabeth.

With the accession in 1558 of Elizabeth to the throne the entire aspect of the English nation changed. Religious tension was relaxed. Gloomy spirits lightened. The spirit of individual freedom came. There was eager response by men of all new opportunities. It was an age of romantic adventure. Men were led to intellectual speculation and commercial enterprise. There were the purposful exploration of unknown seas. Her reign reunited the nation. Constructive thought and ingenuity and the harnessing of the results of earlier experiments and experience developed instruments of power on land and sea. The nation copied successfully with the forces of stupidity and ignorance. The culture of the period illustrated the interest of the time in intellectual development.

In the works of Francis Bacon, 222222 of Knygand (Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, English philosopher and statesman, born 1561, died in 1626) are numberless experiments and demonstrations of a philosophic and scientific character. His powers of perception and observation were extremely keen, and his record of "experiments" covers ever conceivable subject.

Reference is made at one place that "the Lucanians in ancient times tied with many strings to a man, and from a distance, many great founs, at fixed to his body divers feathers, thin and close. The fifth extension of this experiment may be thought upon."

Since the printing press the Gutenberg which has so assisted the human race to gain education, the extent of the part he thinker and inventor has played in the material progress of the world is impossible to estimate; and it is equally hard to picture the effect of the inventor's work on the people, individually and collectively.

The long established right of the crown to grant exclusive privileges was exercised by Elizabeth, in the grant of patents to inventors and discoverers. While the grants were salutary and were effective in the encouragement of inventive genius, the prerogative was so abused that monopolies were even given exclusive rights to purvey necessities of life. Others were restrained from engaging in occupations that would conflict with the wishes of royal favorites. In 1623, King James agreed that in future all exclusive grants to inventors would be for articles of manufacture. Aitho for many years this law was interpreted in a manner hostile to inventors' interests, and only a thousand patents were issued in one hundred and fifty years, it marked the inception and beginning of a patent system—the first in the world.

Then Watt succeeded in harnessing machinery to steam and Arkwright hatched spinning to machinery. Such a crop of infringement suits followed that the courts became fierce battlefields. The judges began to realize that inventors were public benefactors, worthy of all honors and material rewards. Holding this attitude they laid the foundation of modern patent practice, and the industrial era that followed.

The idea came to America with the empire building of Jamestown and Cape Cod, and in 1641 the colony of Massachusetts granted to Samuel Winslow a patent for a new method of making salt. In 1646 a patent was granted to Joseph Jenks "for an engine for the more speedy cutting of grass" (old fashioned mowing scythe) but the first of a long line of agricultural machinery which has revolutionized the farm life of the world.

Connecticut was strongly in favor of encouraging inventors and in the century preceding the revolution granted many patents. In 1672 a law was passed under which no monopolies were granted or allowed except on valuable inventions, the length of time covered by the patent being within the discretion of the court. From that day, the people of Connecticut have taken out more patents per capita than those of any other state.

The convention that framed the American Constitution has been sitting for three months before the patent question was brought up. Many propositions were presented and considered, but the final enactment provided that "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries." When the framers of the Constitution inserted that clause they did as much to make America the synonym of progress as they did during the many weeks of deliberation of other subjects.

The honor of having introduced a bill for the first general patent law in America providing affirmatively for the granting of Letters Patent belongs to a statesman of Connecticut, Benjamin Huntington. This bill was introduced soon after the first session of the first Congress convened, but the proposed measure slumbered until the next year.

President Washington, in the course of an address to Congress, urged the passage of Patent Law. (He wished to give encouragement to skill and genius at home and at the same time to encourage the introduction of new and useful in-

ventions from abroad.) The law that followed was signed by him on April 10, 1790. It departed from the English usage in that an example of the proposed patent was required, and when the person got his patent it was prima facie evidence that the invention had been described correctly.

The first patent commission was composed of the secretaries of state and war.

Three months elapsed before the first applicant for a patent appeared. Then Samuel Hopkins was granted a patent for a new method of making pot and pearl ashes, (July 31, 1790), the first of nearly one and one-half millions that have followed in its train.

Three years later another act was passed, (1793) and the secretary of state became the final authority as to whether a patent should be issued. Privileges were denied foreigners, but this feature was partially restored in 1800. In 1819 Congress conferred on the Circuit courts the right to protect the holder of a patent from infringement.

The germ of invention became very active in the American mind in the thirties. The railroad train and the electric telegraph became realizations. This progress led to enactment of a new law in 1836, a law which has been pronounced the most important event in American history from the adoption of the Constitution to the opening of the Civil war. Before that time 10,000 patents were granted. Since then more than a million have been granted.

Under the act of 1836 the Patent office was established. The office of commissioner of patents was created; and the big dome-columned building which has served as a temple of invention ever since was authorized. Inventions of Americans since that day have led the world. Following are the outstanding inventions since the first steam engine in 1811: The first practical locomotive, 1825; screw propeller steamship, 1838; revolver, 1836; Morse telegraph, first user, 1844; first practical typewriter, patent, 1843; air brake, 1867; sewing machine, harvester machine, gas lights first used in 1816; gatling gun, 1862; steel converter, 1868; phonograph, 1878; incandescent light, 1879 (patented 1880); cash register, telephone, first to Chicago from New York, 1892; across continent, 1915; electric trolley, 1892; automobile, (Gelden), 1895; wireless, first across Atlantic in 1915; and since have come the aeroplane and radio.

(Other interesting features on invention will be continued in next week's Post-Dispatch.)

## At the Vaudelle

Promise of a delightfully different comedy-drama of hobodom, with a tear or two and many chucdes mixed together, is made by the management of the Vaudelle Theatre in the announcement of the local showing of "Pals First," National's latest release, featuring Lloyd Hughes and the beautiful Dolores del Rio.

From first to last the sympathy of the beholder is with the likable rams. This is because the better, softer, deeper and humanitarian side of the amiable characters is always foremost.

The sympathy of everybody for the under dog, especially if the under dog is a kindly dog, comes to the fore in this production. The tramps masquerade as the owner of an aristocratic Southern mansion on this guests. Their disguise is seen through, however, and they are recognized for desperate crooks. The Federal authorities are summoned.

"Pals First" contains one of the best surprise endings of the season. So do the Federal authorities and everybody else.

In its book and play from "Pals First" achieved immense popularity. Lois Leeson prepared the scenario.

## At the Liberty

"Siberia," stupendous Fox Film version of Bartley Campbell's thrilling play of the barren prisons of Russia, will be shown at the Liberty theater for four days commencing Sunday. Alma Rubens and Edmund Lowe, two of the most popular screen players in America are starred.

The picture is better than the play, for the screen enables one to see behind the scenes, and what on the stage, was merely suggested, is vividly portrayed on the silver sheet.

To Victor Schertzinger, the director, goes a great deal of credit for the success of the melodrama. His direction is masterly and his faithfulness to minute detail makes this picture the outstanding photo play of the season.

Miss Rubens is admirably fitted for the role of Sonia and Edmund Lowe as a dashing officer of the Czar's Guard, plays opposite Miss Rubens.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Muncie, Indiana, Feb. 1927. Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of April, 1927, at the hour of 10:00 A. M. the Board of Commissioners of the County of Delaware, state of Indiana, at the Court House door of said County, will sell at public auction the following described property owned by said county to wit: The structure in two spans approximately 90 feet each in length and three stone pillars supporting same situate in Liberty Township and formerly known as the Lesh Bridge across White river on the following terms, "Cash on sale." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

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JOHN W. TRUITT,  
JOSEPH MANN,  
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## A FRIEND

(Continued from Page One)

tion that for every month you serve in a penal institution for libeling any of that crowd, some of them will serve a year in a stronger institution.

Now in closing I am reminded of the story of the two skunks in the early days of the automobile. Those two particular little animals were sitting quietly by the roadside when a puffing auto passed leaving its streak of bad smelling fumes, and when the atmosphere had cleared one skunk looked at

the other and said disparagingly, "Whats the use?" Reader, draw your own conclusion.

Less than 1 per cent of the beef produced in this country is being exported. Banana growing ranks third among the agricultural industries of Hawaii.

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The Best Cook can't make a tough chicken taste like anything but what it is—a tough chicken. Unfortunately, many a tough chicken looks like the twin brother of a tender bird, when they're in the raw state.

That's why every woman must depend on her butcher to give her fine meats. Your main course—meat—is only as good as the butcher makes it. If he knows meats—well and good. If he doesn't, woe betide your dinner.

Every man in our employ is an experienced judge of all kinds of meats. They can tell a tender chicken and a fine steak better than you can taste the difference. Firstly, but nothing but the finest grade of meat and poultry; and secondly, our men will sell you nothing but the finest of that grade.

## Hornbeck's Meat Market

1120 East Main Street.

Phone 756

## LEGAL NOTICE

Muncie, Indiana, Feb. 1927. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delta Ware County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids up to 10:00 A. M. on the 8th day of March, 1927, at the Auditor's office for different sizes and grades of sewer pipe, for culverts, for different grades and brands of penetrating tars for road

surfacing, for one enclosed coupe automobile for use in highway department and one road plow. More definite information can be obtained at office of Sup't. of Highways in Court House.

JOHN W. McCREERY, Jr.  
JOHN W. TRUITT,  
JOSEPH MANN,  
Board of Commissioners.



## THE JOY OF PRODUCTION.

Roger W. Rabson

By nature man likes to produce, chance and responsibility. Our boy toddles out to make mud pies. A little older he builds a hut. He gets a knife and makes a boat. Why? Because in his soul is the human desire to produce.

Our industrial system has resulted in making man an economic snail.

The salvation of industry and of our country depends on discovering that which will revive in man the joy in production which instinctively he had when a small boy.

Increased wages will not do it. Shorter hours will not. Wage workers must feel right. Employers must feel right. Feelings, not things, rule the world.

How shall we develop right feeling? By giving thought to human resources and less to material resources. By reviving in man a desire to produce. By giving him a

CONTRIBUTORS COLUMN  
OF SENSE AND NONSENSE

"St. Whipple Says," "They ain't no hoss so strong but what he can't be rode to death." SI may be right but I know a mare that has been rode for a long time by a political machine and they don't even thank him for the buggy ride.

Often I have wondered what men have had on their fingers in two live for—also what men live on in colors, Black at the top.

A late feminine fad in Paris is the tinting of the finger nails in three colors. Copy Cats I call em, in these United States we have already found him keeping hens on Wellesley Farms.

The greatest resources are not iron, copper and lumber. The foundation of progress is spiritual, not material.

The structure is reared by vision and faith, thrift and integrity. America's greatest undeveloped resource is the human soul.

Its greatest task is to awaken in that soul the joy of production.

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Between Dangers

(Play Date Reader)  
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Ind. Bell Tel. Co. tel	4.60
A. E. Boyce, sup	10.30
Merritt Heath, sal Co Rec	6.50
Same, rpr	11.64
Same, postg	12.00
Tps. Rep. Co., rpr	35.95
Ind. Bell Tel. Co. tel serv	92.50
Greely Lumber Co., rpr	121.60
A. E. Boyce, sup	5.00
Ind. Bell Tel. Co. tel	12.50
Harry McAuley sher per d	6.99
Same, same	1.65
Thos. Intow, sal D Sher	12.28
Harry McAuley ret pris	138.48
Same, postg	75.00
Same, sal Sher	
Chas. Armintrout sal Surv	
Ind. Bell Tel. tel	
Lee Baird, sal Co Sup S	
Same, trav exp	
A. E. Boyce, sup	
Same, same	
Frank Kilgore, per d Cor	